areola; and it has a very small nuchal plate. The sternum is not rayed, but black in the centre and white at the sides.

Similar specimens, similarly conical and prominent, also occur in *Peltastes geometricus*, which always have a larger nuchal shield and rayed underside.

9. TESTUDO MARGINATA, *Schœpf.*

Tab. XV.

Peltastes marginata, Gray, Cat. Sh. Rept. Suppl. p. 10.

Hab. Shores of the Mediterranean; Greece.

This species is peculiar for the extraordinary expansion of the postorior margin, which renders it one fifth broader over the thighs than at the middle of the shell, especially in the male specimens.

Mr. White, of Selbourne, for many years kept a female of this species, and gives a history of it in his interesting work. The Tortoise was named *Testudo Whitei* by Mr. Edward Bennett, and was presented to the British Museum in 1858 by Mrs. Christopher, the niece of Mr. White.

10. TESTUDO GRÆCA, *Linn.*

Tab. XVI.

Peltastes græcus, Gray, Cat. Sh. Rept. Suppl. p. 12.

Hab. Shores of the Mediterranean; Asia Minor.

This species is brought every year to London by the fruit-ships, and sold about the streets. I am informed that it is often used to make soup.

11. TESTUDO SULCATA, *Miller.*

Tab. XVII. & XVIII.

Peltastes? sulcatus, Gray, Cat. Sh. Rept. Suppl. p. 12.

Hab. East Africa; Abyssinia.

This species is peculiar for the great height of the marginal plates, and for the very large scales on the fore legs, and for the small size and produced form of the gular and anal shields.

A species very similar to this in general form and appearance is found on the eastern slopes of the Andes; it has been confounded with it by several authors, but is at once distinguished from it by its more depressed form and the shortness of the marginal plates. It is figured as *Testudo chilensis* in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1870.

12. TESTUDO ANGULATA, *Duméril.*

Tab. XIX.

Chersina angulata, Gray, Cat. Sh. Rept. Suppl. p. 13.

Hab. South Africa.

This species is at once known by its having only a single, narrow, produced gular plate in front of the sternum, which forms a ledge for the defence of the throat.

13. TESTUDO SIGNATA, *Walbaum.*

Tab. XX.

Homopus signatus, Gray, Cat. Sh. Rept. Suppl. p. 13.

Hab. South Africa.

This species has only four claws on its front feet. The vertebral and costal plates are all about as broad as long, and the hinder marginal plates are angular and revolute.

14. TESTUDO AREOLATA, *Thunberg.*

Tab. XXI.

Homopus areolatus, Gray, Cat. Sh. Rept. Suppl. p. 13.

Hab. South Africa; Madagascar.

The front legs are covered with very large scales, and have only four claws on the fore feet; the first vertebral and costal plates are much longer than broad, and the others much broader than long, the lateral margin revolute.

Mr. Bell says:—"This species is easily familiarized. I have repeatedly had them so tame as to take food readily from the hand, and even to eat from one hand when held in the other."

15. TERRAPENE CLAUSA, *Merrem.*

Tab. XXII.

Cistudo carolina, Gray, Cat. Sh. Rept. Suppl. p. 19.

Hab. North America, from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Florida.

This is one of the most variable species in its coloration. Bell divided it into three species; and Agassiz has more recently done the same. There is an allied species which has only three claws on